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FURTHER NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF BRITISH ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA

By O. W. Richards, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.E.S.

Since publishing a paper on the nomenclature of British Aculeate Hymenoptera (1935, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **83**) I have had the advantage of criticism and advice from Herr J. D. Alfken, Dr. R. C. L. Perkins and Herr Dr. E. Stöckhert. Through the kindness of Prof. G. D. H. Carpenter and Dr. B. M. Hobby, Mons. L. Berland, and Dr. K. L. Henriksen, I am able to report on the types of a few additional species.

1. *Gonatopus* Ljungh.

A re-examination of the mounted foreleg of the type of *Gonatopus oratorius* Westwood, 1833, shows that this species should be transferred to the genus *Dicondylus* Curtis.

Examination of a number of specimens suggests that all British records of *Gonatopus pilosus* Thomson, 1882, should be referred to *G. sepsoides* Westwood, 1833. Thomson's species may well be a synonym but the type of his species requires examination.

2. *Laberius* Kieffer.

Kieffer, 1914, *Das Tierreich, Bethylidae*, **41** : 59.

Type (monobasic) = *Labeo vitripennis* Haliday, 1833.

Synonym. *Labeo* Haliday, 1833 *nec* Cuvier, 1817 (monobasic). *Laberius* Kieffer, being merely a new name to replace *Labeo* Haliday, has the same type as that genus.

Dr. R. C. L. Perkins has pointed out to me that this supposed genus is merely a repository for males of *Dicondylus*, etc., as yet unassociated with females. Kieffer recognised this but considered that some such resting-place for the males was desirable. This is perhaps not the case as far as the British fauna is concerned. There is no evidence, so far, that the British species of *Gonatopus* exist as males at all (I am nearly certain that *G. sepsoides* is parthenogenetic), whereas I have seen a male bred with females of *Dicondylus bicolor* (Haliday *in* Curtis). I propose, therefore, to treat *Laberius* as a synonym of *Dicondylus* but until more breeding records are available to retain the two supposed British species as distinct.

3. **Chelogynus berlandi** nom. n.

Mons. L. Berland described a *Chelogynus angusticollis* (1928, *Faune de France, Hymén. Vesp.*, **2** : 165). This name is preoccupied by *C. angusticollis* Ogloblin (1924), which is clearly a different species. I therefore propose the above name to replace *angusticollis* Berland.

Mons. Berland kindly examined a female captured by me near Henley, Oxon, 10.vi.1934, and compared it with the type of his species, with which he tells me it is identical.

4. *Cephalonomia* Westwood.

There are specimens of *C. polypori* (Förster, 1850) from Aachen in the British Museum collection; they were received from Förster and probably form part of his original material. They are identical with *C. formiciformis* Westwood, 1833, of which I have examined the type through the kindness of Prof. G. D. H. Carpenter.

Prof. Carpenter also allowed me to examine the specimens of *Cephalonomia* recorded doubtfully as *C. mycetophila* Kieffer, 1906, by Poulton (1922, *Proc. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1922** : xxvi). One of the specimens was kindly compared with the type of Kieffer's species by Mons. L. Berland and the identification was confirmed.

5. *Epyris fraternus* Westwood, 1874.

Owing to the kindness of Prof. G. D. H. Carpenter, I have been able to compare the type of *Epyris fraternus* Westwood (1874, *Thesaurus Ent. Oxon.* : 157) with that of *E. saevus* Westwood (*loc. cit.* : 158). They are identical, some apparent difference in sculpture being due to the gum which defaces the type of the former.

6. *Embolemus* Westwood.

Westwood, –.vi.1833, *Philos. Mag.*, (3) **2** : 444.

Type (monobasic) = *Embolemus ruddii* Westwood, 1833.

I have lately examined a number of specimens of this species and find that all are males. I think *Myrmecomorphus rufescens* (*Myrmecomorphus* Westwood, –.xi.1833, *Mag. nat. Hist.*, **6** : 496; *type* (monobasic) = *M. rufescens* Westwood, 1833) is the female. All specimens I have seen are females and, in the Dale collection at Oxford, the two were placed as one species. Kieffer's rather indefinite statements (1914, *Das Tierreich, Bethylidae*, **41** : 223–227) that both forms are found in each sex need not, I think, be given much weight. He was probably influenced by manuscript notes of Marshall (*see* André, 1905, *Spec. Hym. Eur.*, **9** : 468), which are in turn probably founded on an error of observation as far as the sex of *Myrmecomorphus* is concerned.

7. *Odynerus quadrifasciatus* (Fab.).

The type of *Vespa quadrifasciata* Fabricius, 1793, in Sehestedt's collection at Copenhagen, has kindly been examined for me by Dr. K. L. Henriksen. It is the same species as *O. tomentosus* Thomson, 1870, so that modern usage is correct.

8. *Diodontus minutus* (Fab.).

The type of *Crabro minutus* Fabricius, 1793, in Lund's collection at Copenhagen has kindly been examined for me by Dr. K. L. Henriksen. It conforms to the modern interpretation of the species.

9. *Oxybelus nigripes* Smith *nec* Olivier.

Besides the specimen of this " species " in the British Museum collection (Richards, 1935, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **83** : 166), there is another specimen, a female, in the F. Smith collection, now at Oxford. Owing to the kindness of Prof. G. D. H. Carpenter, I have examined this second specimen. It is not a

specimen of *O. nigripes* Ol., but is the same as a form placed under *O. pugnax* Ol. in the British Museum collection. This form (captured at Biskra) differs from *O. pugnax* in the much darker colour of the legs and abdomen and the dull, granulate (not striate) lateral areas of the posterior surface of the propodeum. This may well be a distinct species. As even the normal form of *O. pugnax* does not occur north of central France, it may be taken as highly improbable that Smith's specimen was really captured by Samuel Stevens in Devonshire.

10. *Hoplocrabro quadrimaculatus* (Fab.).

The type of *Crabro quadrimaculatus* Fabricius, 1793, in Lund's collection at Copenhagen, has kindly been examined for me by Dr. K. L. Henriksen. It conforms with the usual modern interpretation of the species.

11. *Solenius rubicola* Dufour and Perris, 1840.

Picard (1926, *Feuille jeunes Nat.*, **57** : 57) has examined the type of the above species and finds that it is the same as *Crabro larvatus* Wesmael, 1852, for which it is an earlier name (as first suggested by Enslin, 1922, *Konowia*, **1** : 1).

12. *Metacrabro quadricinctus* (Fab.).

The type of *Crabro quadricinctus* Fabricius, 1787, should be in Lund's collection at Copenhagen. Dr. K. L. Henriksen writes to me as follows :— " In the Lund collection 2 specimens are present : one the type (only labelled '*C. 4-cinctus*'), being *zonatus* Kohl (in spite of Kohl's denying it), and another labelled (by Fabricius or Lund) 'Varietas,' agreeing with *4-cinctus* Kohl. As only the latter has been found in Denmark in recent time, and the former, as far as I know, is a much more southern species, some error must have appeared."

I propose that the name *Crabro quadricinctus* should continue to be applied in the sense of Kohl.

13. *Mellinus sabulosus* (Fab.).

The type of *Crabro sabulosus* Fabricius, 1787, in Sehestedt's collection at Copenhagen has kindly been examined for me by Dr. K. L. Henriksen. It conforms with the usual modern interpretation of the species.

14. *Cerceris quadricincta* (Panzer).

Richards (1935, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **83** : 169) stated that *Sphex quadricincta* Villers, 1789, is preoccupied by *Sphex quadricincta* Scopoli, 1783. The next available name is *Philanthus quadricinctus* Panzer, 1799 (*Faun. Ins. Germ.*, **63** : pl. 15), which is a new description and not a repetition of a name used by earlier authors. The species may, therefore, still be known as *Cerceris quadricincta* (Panzer) and the name *Cerceris fasciata* Spinola, 1806, need not be resurrected.

15. *Colletes floralis* Eversmann.

Blüthgen (1930, *Mitt. deuts. ent. Ges.*, **1** : 147) has shown that *Colletes floralis* Eversmann, 1852, is an earlier name for *C. montana* Morawitz, 1876. Owing to a misprint, Blüthgen quotes Eversmann as having described his species in the genus *Andrena*.

16. *Andrena* Fabricius.

Hedicke (1933, *Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin*, **19** : 199–220) has shown that changes are necessary in the names of three species of this genus. *Apis albicans* Müller is probably really based on *Bombus agrorum* (Fab.); the description shows that no *Andrena* could possibly be involved. *Andrena albicans* Auctt. should, therefore, be known as *Andrena haemorrhoa* (Fabricius, 1781).

Andrena cingulata Fabricius, 1775 : 378, is a species of *Anthophora*, but this name unfortunately precludes the use of the name *cingulata* in the genus for any other species. *Andrena cingulata* Auctt. (= *Nomada cingulata* Fabricius, 1775 : 390) must be known as *Andrena labiata* Fabricius, 1781.

The type of *Andrena stragulata* Illiger, 1806, is a specimen of the spring generation of *A. rosae* Panzer, 1801. This name must, therefore, replace *eximia* Smith, 1847, as the name for that generation.

17. *Nomada ferruginata* Auctt.

Herr J. D. Alfken has pointed out (1931, *Mitt. deuts. ent. Ges.*, **2** : 79–80) that the original description of *Apis ferruginata* Linnaeus, 1767, states that the pronotal tubercles are yellow ("*flava*"), whereas they are reddish in the specimen in the Linnean collection, which is not the type (*see* Richards, 1935, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **83** : 173). He therefore proposes to use the name *Nomada stigma* Fabricius, 1805, for *N. ferruginata* Auctt. He also suggests that the real Linnean species must be one of the forms of *Nomada xanthosticta* (Kirby, 1802). As the identity of the Linnean type can never now be settled with complete certainty, it is proposed that Kirby's name be retained for *N. xanthosticta*.

The name *Nomada germanica* Panzer, 1799, which has sometimes been used for *N. ferruginata* Auctt., is probably really a synonym of *N. fabriciana* (Linnaeus, 1767) (*see* Peets, 1910, *Mitt. naturhist. Ges. Hannover*, **1909** (D) : 46).

18. *Nomada ruficornis* Auctt.

In a previous paper (Richards, 1935, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **83** : 173) I used the name *N. incompleta* Schmiedeknecht, 1882, for this species. Herr J. D. Alfken has pointed out to me that an earlier name is available in *Nomada panzeri* Lepeletier, 1841.

19. *Nomada bucephalae* Perkins, 1917.

Herr Dr. E. Stöckhert has kindly informed me that he has personally examined the types of *N. hirtipes* Pérez, 1884, and finds that this is an earlier name for the species.

20. *Nomada furva* Auctt.

In a previous paper (Richards, 1935, *loc. cit.* : 174) it was stated that *Apis rufocincta* Kirby, 1802, was the earliest name for this species. Dr. R. C. L. Perkins has pointed out to me that this is incorrect. Kirby's *type* of *Apis rufocincta* is a *Nomada flavoguttata* (Kirby, 1802) and it is a second specimen that is *Nomada furva* Auctt. The latter should therefore be known as *Nomada sheppardana* (Kirby, 1802).

21. *Heriades florisomnis* (Linnaeus).

Herr J. D. Alfken has again, in correspondence, discussed with me the identity of *Apis florisomnis* Linnaeus, 1758. The original description runs as

follows :—" A. nigra, abdomine subcylindrico incurvo apice bidentato, tibiis posticis apice spinosis. Habitat in Europa, per noctes floribus inhaerens " (*Syst. Nat.*, (ed. 10) : 577).

In 1761, *Faun. Suec.* : 423, Linnaeus redescribes the species as follows : —"*Apis florisomnis* nigra, abdomine cylindrico incurvo, ano bidentato, tibiis posticis apice spinosis. Habitat ubique floribus inhaerens tempore nocturno, nec discedens. Descr. Parva, angusta, oblonga, nigra. Frons cinereo-pubescens. Thorax pallido-subpubescens. Abdomen semicylindricum, fere glabrum, septem segmentis, incurvatum plerumque. Ano bifido, obtuso."

Aurivillius (1927, *Ent. Tidskr.*, **41** : 143–4) points out that the small size (" parva ") and the bare abdomen (" abdomen fere glabrum ") agree better with *Heriades companularum* (Kby.). Herr Alfken also stresses the statement that the bee sleeps in flowers at night, a habit of *H. companularum* but not of *H. florisomnis* Auctt. On the other hand, the specimen in the Linnean collection is a male agreeing with the 1758 description. The specimen is pinned with a thick large-headed pin such as is found transfixing all the genuine Linnean types. The label " *florisomnis* " is in Linnaeus' handwriting. I think that Linnaeus probably confused the two species ; the 1758 description may well have been founded on a specimen of *Heriades florisomnis* Auctt., while the 1761 description may have been modified to agree better with *Heriades companularum* (Kby.). The observation that the species sleeps in flowers need not have been based on the actual specimen from which the description was drawn up. On these grounds, I still think that *Heriades florisomnis* (Linnaeus) should be used, as in the past, for the larger of the two species.

NOTE ON THE GENUS *XENICONYMPHA* NOVICKIJ (LEPID.)

By G. A. Waterhouse, D.Sc., B.E., F.R.E.S.

Recently, at the British Museum (Natural History), Mr. A. G. Gabriel drew my attention to the genus *Xeniconympha* described by Novickij in 1923, *Sborn. ent. Odd. nár. Mus. Praze*, **1** : 60. The genotype is given as *Lasiommata leprea* Hewitson from Tasmania. This genus *Xeniconympha* is a direct synonym of *Nesoxenica* Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914, *Butterflies of Australia* : 35, which has the same genotype.

The title to the paper states that *Xeniconympha* is a new Satyrid genus from Polynesia. Tasmania, however, is not part of Polynesia, being many hundreds of miles distant.

Xenica lathoniella Westwood is also recorded from Fiji, but this locality is quite an impossible one. Probably the determination is erroneous, since the figure of the venation of the hind-wing given by Novickij does not agree with the venation of the holotype male and other specimens in the British Museum. They show a very distinct precostal veinlet in the hind-wing and as well have three veins swollen at their bases in the fore-wing, the upper one rather less so than the others. This species is the genotype of *Oreixenica* Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914, *Butterflies of Australia* : 41.

A NEW PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF *APANTELES* (HYM. BRAC.)

By D. S. Wilkinson, F.R.E.S.
(*Imperial Institute of Entomology.*)

Apanteles sibyllarum sp. n.

♀♂. Black; all the legs (except the coxae and feet, the apical tip of the hind femora, about the apical third of the hind tibiae, and the major part of the hind tarsi, which are black, or at least strongly darkened), the scape largely, and all veins in the basal portion of the wings, red testaceous; palpi, tibial spurs, the lateral membranous portions of the basal tergites, and the basal ventrites, pale; wings lightly, but distinctly, infumated evenly throughout, the setae coloured; wing-veins, stigma, and metacarp, brown, except as stated above; stigma uniformly opaque.

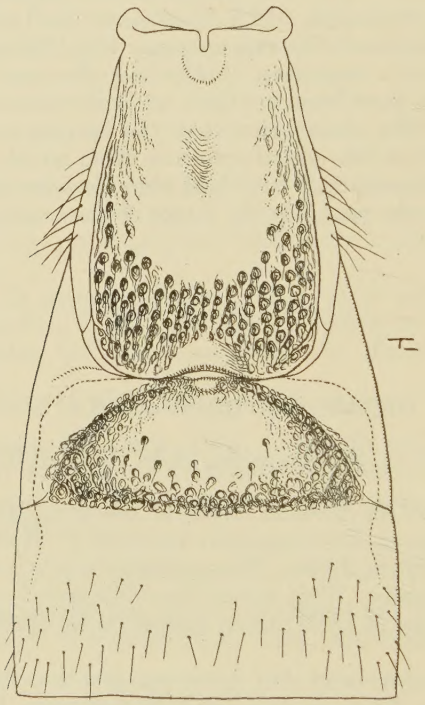

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Fig. 1.—*Apanteles sibyllarum* sp. n.; basal tergites. × *c.* 80.

♀♂. *Head*: face and clypeus throughout closely, strongly punctate (degrees 3 and 4); facial depressions nearer to apex of clypeus than to the eyes; frons and vertex with minute punctation; posterior ocelli only just nearer to each other than to the eyes; flagellum of ♂ about equal to or rather shorter than combined length of thorax and abdomen together with twice the length of the head, of ♀ just a little longer than combined length of head, thorax, and abdomen. *Thorax*: mesonotum (save as follows) strongly punctate throughout (degrees 3 and 4), along the lines of the notauli and posteriorly in the middle, besides on the

extreme lateral margins anteriorly, and elsewhere, very strongly punctate (degree 5), all punctures closely placed, but separated; narrowly all across extreme apex, however, mesonotum highly shining and smooth save for some exceedingly minute punctures (degree 1); scutellar sulcus straight or nearly so, strongly crenulate, with certainly twelve crenulations; disc of scutellum throughout strongly punctate (degree 4), the punctures more widely separated than those on the mesonotum; propodeon with transverse basal carinae at or slightly before apex of basal fourth, and with a median longitudinal carina in the basal fifth or fourth; basally to the transverse basal carinae the propodeon is but weakly punctate, but beyond these carinae it is rugose or rugosely reticulate, save perhaps in the apical angles

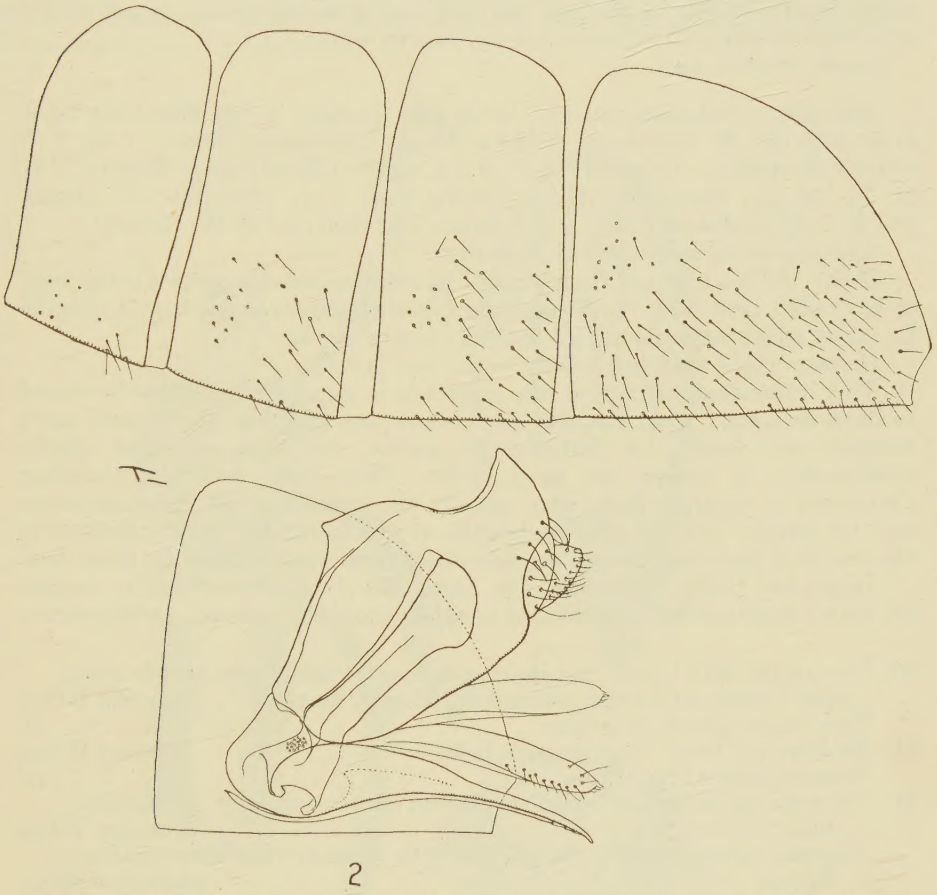


FIG. 2.—*Apanteles sibyllarum* sp. n.; apical ventrites and, below, female genitalia, side view. × *c.* 80.

where the reticulation is so wide as to give the effect of the surface being smooth and shining. *Wings*: 1st abscissa of radial longer than, and angled with, the transverse cubital; stigma shorter than metacarp. *Legs*: hind coxae above in the basal half or two-thirds throughout with strong (degrees 5 and 4), separated punctation, and in the apical third striate, on outer faces throughout with strong (degrees 4 and 3), widely separated punctation; the longer hind tibial spur two-thirds, and the shorter spur one-half, the length of the basal joint of the hind tarsus. *Abdomen* (figs. 1 and 2): 1st tergite in the basal half to three-fifths

excavate and smooth, save for some aciculation, in the apical third strongly turned over and very strongly punctate (degree 5), the punctures closely placed but separated; 2nd tergite with its sulci well marked, rugose, and in a regular arc, the disc of the tergite more or less and in varying degrees lightly, indefinitely sculptured, but often with some well-marked, strong punctures; 2nd suture well marked, rugose; 3rd tergite entirely smooth save for some minute punctures in each lateral third or fourth, and for a row of such punctures across the tergite at about the apex of its basal three-fifths, all these punctures, however, being rather variable in number so that a double transverse row would seem often to be present complete, or more or less complete; succeeding tergites with the usual minute punctation; ventrites without median longitudinal suture; ovipositor equal in length to, and its sheaths decidedly shorter than, the basal joint of the hind tarsus; hypopygium at apex below cut away, but this area often very membranous.

Length, 2·75–3·25 mm.

England: Balcombe, Sussex, 10 ♀♀ (one the *type*), 6 ♂♂, 23.vi.1935, 7 ♀♀, June 1935 (*H. M. Edelsten*); Abbot's Wood, Eastbourne, Sussex, 7 ♀♀, 1 ♂, vi.1933 (*R. Adkin*). Germany: 5 ♀♀, 9 ♂♂, 1 ?, 20.vi.1900 (*Ude*); "Jungfh." [?], 21 ♀♀, 18 ♂♂, 20.vi.1932 (*Ude*); Berlin, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 12.vi.1904 (*K. Heyn*), 20 ♀♀, 6 ♂♂, undated (*Ude*); 9 ♂♂, June–July 1935 (*per E. W. Classey*).

Type deposited in the British Museum.

Host. All the material from which I have described this species is recorded to have been bred from the Nymphalid *Limenitis sibylla* L., or from *L. camilla* L., under which latter name this butterfly is now known.

Cocoons white, attached loosely to the host larva.

This interesting, attractive new species is in many respects closely related to *insidens* Ratz.; even the way its cocoons are attached to the host larva reminds one forcibly of Ratzeburg's species, the type series of which, incidentally, is before me as I write. There are, however, excellent characters to separate these two, notably the punctation on the mesonotum and 1st tergite, and the relative lengths of the metacarp: the difference in the colour of their hind femora preclude them from running together in my key.

In my key (1932, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **80**) *A. sibyllarum* runs to couplet 90, which together with the related couplets should be altered, as follows:—

90. First tergite with lateral margins very distinctly strongly rounded to apex, apex consequently much contracted; Malaya, Sumatra . *erionotae* Wilkn.
First tergite not so describable . . . . . 91.
91. Metacarp not longer than stigma; India . . . . . *effrenus* Wilkn.
Metacarp longer than stigma . . . . . 91*a*.
91*a*. Scutellar sulcus slightly rounded and with six or seven large crenulations; India, Ceylon . . . . . *tiracholae* Wilkn.
Scutellar sulcus virtually straight and with certainly twelve crenulations; Europe . . . . . *sibyllarum* Wilkn.

The majority of the German material referred to above was sent to me from the Zoologisches Museum der Universität, Berlin, and I am much indebted to Dr. Bischoff for his courtesy in this matter. For the type of *insidens*, to which I have made reference, and which is in my possession for study, I am beholden to Dr. Wolff, of the Förstlichen Hochschule, Eberswalde. I am under a deep obligation to Dr. Wolff for the manner in which he has permitted me to work on the very valuable Ratzeburg material.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *NYCTERIBOSCA*, WITH NOTES ON *NYCTERIBOSCA MINUTA* JOBLING (1934) (DIPTERA ACALYPTERAE, STREBLIDAE *)

By B. Jobling, F.R.E.S.

(*Wellcome Entomological Field Laboratories, Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research.*)

Nycteribosca scutellaris sp. n.

The specimen examined is the type, female, from the collection of the Harvard University Medical School, collected from *Emballonura semicaudata* Peal., near Suva, Fiji Islands.

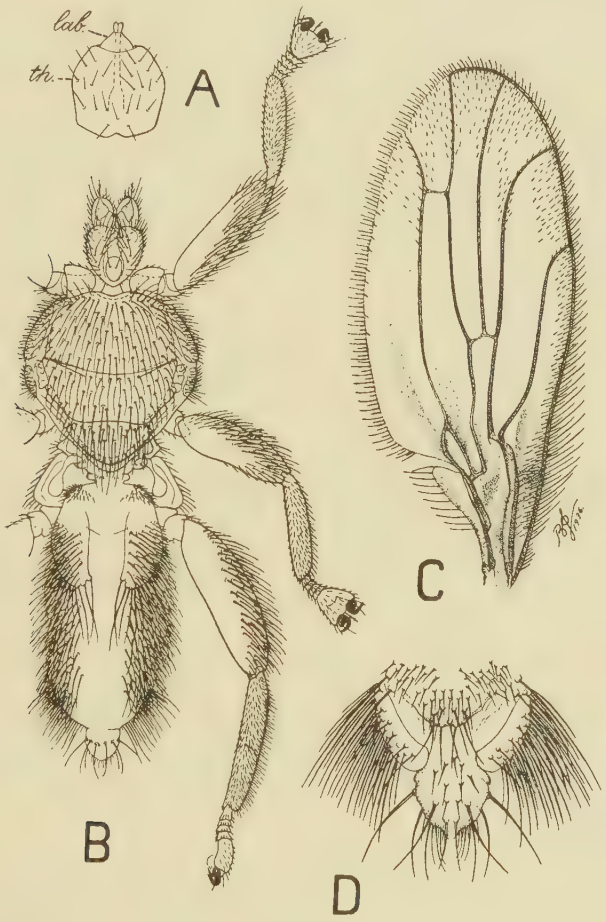


Fig. 1.—*Nycteribosca scutellaris* sp. n., *a.* labium; *b.* ♀, dorsal view; *c.* wing; *d.* ♀, posterior end of abdomen, ventral view.

In its body and chaetotaxy this species resembles more or less *Nycteribosca speiseri* Jobling (1934*a*). It differs from this species by the structure of the

* For the systematic position of this family see my paper in 1936, *Parasitology*, **28**: 355–380.

third and fourth longitudinal veins, which are strongly divergent near the apex of the wing. From all the other species in which this character is present it differs by the structure of the scutellum, which is almost as long as the scutum, and also by the structure of the apical cone of the abdomen.

Body 2·1 mm. long (on slide). Head not darker than the body, more or less strongly convex dorsally; eyes small; each laterovertex with strong long setae; mediovertex not quite distinct; postvertex elliptical, separated from the occiput, with two small setae; a few very small setae behind the postvertex on the occiput; postgenae with many small setae. Palps presenting no distinctive character. Theca of the labium (fig. *a*, *th.*) as long as broad, with very small, thin setae; labella (lab.) very small. *Thorax* as long as broad, rounded when examined from above. The prescutum and scutum bear many moderately strong setae which are slightly longer near the posterior border of the scutum; scutellum almost as long as the scutum, triangular, with many setae of the same length as those of the posterior part of the scutum; the dorsal edge of the mesopleura and pteropleurae bears setae of the same length as those on the prescutum; the setae on the rest of their surface are much smaller; metapleura without conical process. The ventral surface of the thorax bears many very small, pale, thin setae. Legs strong; dorsal surface of femora with strong, long setae, ventral surface with very small setae; tibiae densely covered with very small setae which are much longer on their dorsal surface. *Wings* 2 mm. long. First longitudinal vein bent towards costal vein in its basal part, then running nearly parallel with that vein; second longitudinal vein more or less sharply bent towards costal margin in its distal part; third and fourth longitudinal veins strongly divergent near the apex of the wing; surface of the wings moderately setose, setae of the costal cell crowded near the costal vein; costal margin fringed with very long setae which become shorter towards the apex of the wing. Distal end of alula rounded. *Abdomen* with very many strong, long setae on each side of the bare part of its dorsal surface; the ventral surface beset with very many small setae; sternite-like plate triangular, with many very small setae. Lateral plates of the posterior end of the abdomen with very many long, strong setae; ventral plate very small, separated from the posterior cone of the abdomen and the lateral plates by membrane; it bears long setae in the posterior part and very much smaller setae in the anterior part. Apical cone of the abdomen flat, somewhat dome-shaped when examined from above or below (fig. *d*), with four dorsal, two lateral and two ventral long setae; there are nine small setae on its ventral surface and two much stronger setae arising from the middle, near its apex; its posterior margin bears very thin setae.

Nycteribosca minuta Jobling (1934*b*).

The host of this species was not known when the original description was written. The type specimen was taken from *Hipposideros cervinus* Gould. Recently Dr. J. Becquaert of the Harvard University Medical School sent me two specimens of this Streblid taken from *Rhinolophus megaphyllus* Gray in Cape York, Queensland.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to Dr. Becquaert for the material.

References.

Jobling, B., 1934*a*, A revision of the genus *Nycteribosca* Speiser (Diptera Pupipara, Streblidae). *Parasitology*, **26** : 64.

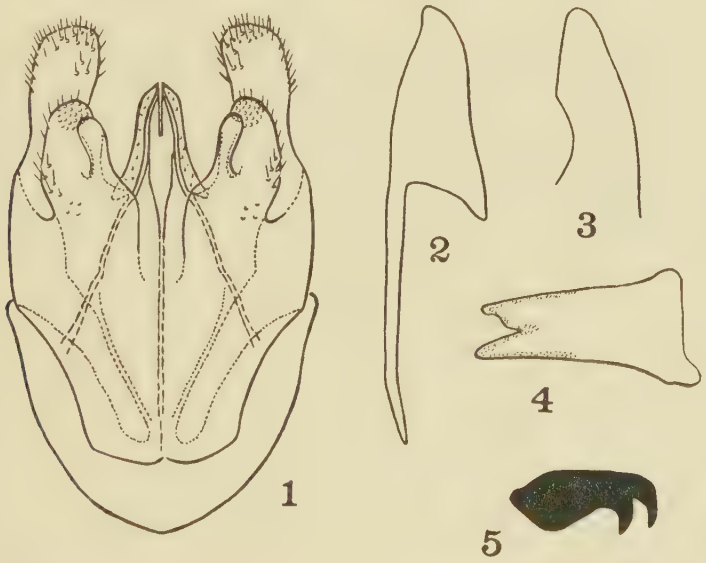
—— 1934*b*, A new species of the genus *Nycteribosca* (Diptera Pupipara, Streblidae). *Ibid.*, **26** : 98.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MALE OF *NEOSYRISTA JAPONICA* BENSON (HYMENOPTERA—CEPHIDAE)

By Donald T. Ries, Ph.D., F.R.E.S.

This species was described by Mr. R. B. Benson in 1935, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (10) **16** : 552, from two females collected in Japan in 1906 by L. Drouart de Lezey. I have since found two females in the Cornell University collection at Ithaca, New York, collected at Harima, Japan, in May 1916, and a single female in the collection of the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., collected by N. Gist Gee in Soochow, China. This latter specimen bears the label " Rose-bush Parasite."

No male was known, however, until I discovered one in the Cornell University collection from Harima, Japan, as well as a single specimen in the United States National Museum collected in Soochow, China. These specimens have been seen by Mr. Benson and he concurs with my identification of them. It is at his suggestion that the male, of the species formerly known only from the female, is described.



Figs. 1–5.—*Neosyrista japonica* Benson, ♂. 1. genitalia, ventral aspect; 2. penis valve, lateral view; 3. clasper, lateral view; 4. left mandible; 5. posterior tarsal claw. (Drawings by Dr. May K. Gyger, Ithaca, N.Y.)

Neosyrista japonica Benson.

♂.—Head transversely quadrate, shining, slightly concave behind; vertex closely set with fine setiferous punctures; ocellocular line about one-third greater than postocular line;

a slightly depressed impunctate area around outer margin of posterior ocelli; lateral ocellar line about one-half longer than diameter of posterior ocelli; ocellar basin indistinct; front very distinctly raised into a tubercle between antennae, front sloping sharply towards sides of face and more gently towards clypeus from tubercle; front roughened with many setiferous punctures; antennae 35- to 36-jointed, nearly filiform with 3rd segment about one-third longer than 4th, black at base and becoming lighter brown from 4th segment to apex; a spot on each lower gena, malar space and inner orbits as far as temples, a broad median line running from disc of clypeus to centre of tubercle between base of antennae, broadening into a transverse band above and below yellow; remainder of head black; clypeus asymmetric with larger portion of lobe to right, ends of lobe distinctly angulated; mandibles yellow, their tips rufous; left mandible bidentate (fig. 4); palpi yellowish, tips brown. *Pronotum* distinctly roughened with setiferous punctures, concave behind, with narrow yellow band along lateral apical margin; mesonotum black, distinctly roughened with setiferous punctures; scutellum shining with very sparsely scattered setiferous punctures at base, apex almost impunctate; mesepisternum distinctly roughened with setiferous punctures. *Wings* yellowish-hyaline; costa brownish-amber, stigma and veins darker brown; coxae, trochanters, all femora (except inner portion and apex of fore, and apical portions of middle and hind), apical portion of hind tibia, apical half of fore, middle, and entire hind tarsi brown; remainder of legs yellow; tarsal claws short, stout, with basal swelling and two stout teeth at nearly right angles to claw (fig. 5). *Abdomen* but slightly compressed, brownish-black with yellow bands on lateral margins of abdominal tergites, narrow apical band on apical abdominal tergite and narrow apical yellow band on 5th and 6th sternites. Male genitalia as shown in figs. 1, 2, and 3. Length 12 mm.; length of fore-wing 8 mm.

♂, Japan: Harima, May 1916 [Cornell Univ. Allotype No. 1431]; ♂, China: Soochow (*N. Gist Gee*) [U.S. Nat. Mus., Washington].

The specimen from China is much lighter in colour, being almost a light amber-brown and it has the entire 3rd and basal and apical portions of the 4th, a very narrow median band on apical margin of 5th, and apical portion of last abdominal tergite yellow. It is undoubtedly the same species as all other characters check satisfactorily with the specimen from Japan.

A NEW INDIAN SPECIES OF *ATRACTOCERUS* (COL. LYMEXYLONIDAE)

By J. C. M. Gardner, I.F.S., F.R.E.S.
(*Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.*)

Atractocerus blairi sp. n.

Female.—Head testaceous. Antennae blackish, the two basal segments testaceous. Pronotum testaceous. Elytron testaceous on about the basal half; the black coloration of the apical half is extended anteriorly for some distance along the sutural margin. Wings smoky, some of the veins (including costa) usually testaceous, some black, but in a few specimens the testaceous colour is obscure. Thorax testaceous beneath, the metasternum dark brown at least in part, metanotum mostly testaceous. Abdomen dark brown above, the first three segments variably testaceous posteriorly; under surface partly testaceous partly dark brown, the two distal segments usually uniformly dark. Legs dull testaceous, the tarsi darker. Eyes with short hairs, widely separated above. Head with short (very short posteriorly) pale hairs; the front with moderately close but irregularly spaced punctures the posterior margins of which are raised, giving the front a rather coarsely granulate appearance; posteriorly the punctures are closer and less conspicuous. Pronotum almost rectangular, weakly transverse, the sides very weakly constricted near the middle; anterior margin rounded laterally, very slightly produced medially and with a slight median emargination; a continuous median groove is distinctly deeper posteriorly; surface with moderately close fine punctures, each with a short hair. Elytron with fine punctures (each with a short inclined hair) which are more closely set on the dark apical half; near the middle of the base is a rather coarsely asperate swelling. Abdomen with first five segments transverse, the sixth a little longer than wide, weakly narrowed posteriorly, the posterior margin slightly angulate medially. Length 9–14 mm.

Male.—Slightly darker in colour than female; wing-veins all blackish; legs with tibiae and tarsi usually more infuscated. Eyes slightly larger but still widely separated above. Pronotum about as long as wide, weakly narrowed behind middle and slightly expanded anteriorly; anterior margin rather more strongly curved forward. Sixth abdominal segment transverse. Length 6–8 mm.

Described from 8 females and 10 males reared from wood of *Terminalia myriocarpa*, Sadiya, Assam.

Type and allotype in British Museum, paratypes in Forest Research Institute. The species is dedicated to Dr. K. G. Blair, of the British Museum.

The four species of *Atractocerus* represented in this collection may be separated by the key given below. The fifth described Indian species, *A. niger* Strohm. (Madras : Anamalai and Nilgiri Hills) is unknown to me and the original description is not available.

1. Eyes very large, separated only by a fine line above . . . . . 2.
   Eyes smaller, widely separated above . . . . . 3.
2. Pronotum testaceous, usually with a dark median vitta, transverse in female, about as long as wide in male . . . . . *emarginatus* Cast.
   Pronotum blackish with pale median vitta, slightly longer than wide in female, more elongate in male . . . . . *reversus* Walk.
3. Head and prothorax black. Pronotum distinctly longer than wide in both sexes . . . . . *quercus* Gard.
   Head and prothorax dark testaceous. Pronotum about as long as wide in male, slightly transverse in female . . . . . *blairi* sp. n.

NOTES.

A. emarginatus Cast. occurs in *Buchanania latifolia* in India (Assam, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces); in a long series of Indian specimens the dark vitta on pronotum is usually faint or absent. In a series reared at Dehra Dun from an infested log (probably *Dipterocarpus zeylanica*) brought from Ceylon by a collector from this Institute, the median vitta is consistently distinct; in this series there are 17 females (length 10 mm. to 33 mm.) and only 3 males (length 18 mm. to 23 mm.).

A. reversus Walk. has been reared from *Boswellia serrata* in India (Central Provinces; Rewah State, Central India) and from *Lannea grandis* in Ceylon. The body length in these specimens varies from 9 mm. to 25 mm.

NEW SPECIES OF STAPHYLINIDAE (COL.) FROM JAVA

By MALCOLM CAMERON, M.B., R.N., F.R.E.S.

The types of the new species described herewith are in my collection.

Lispinus subpunctipennis sp. n.

Rather shining, black. Antennae reddish. Legs reddish-yellow. Length 3 mm.

Build of *madurensis* Bernh. but more shining, the puncturation of the head and thorax very similar, but the latter with shorter lateral impression, the elytra a little shorter, the punctures a little larger but about as close. Antennae a little stouter, the 4th and 5th joints moniliform, the 6th to 10th a little more transverse than in *madurensis*. Head bi-impressed in front, coriaceous, finely, not very closely punctured, impunctate in front. Thorax transverse (4 : 3), the sides rounded in front, straight and retracted behind, with short but well-marked lateral impression and a large puncture in front of it, the disc with four more distinct quadrately placed punctures, along the middle narrowly smooth and with an extremely fine impressed line, on each side with distinct basal impression, the punctures larger and closer than in the head, the ground-sculpture similar. Elytra one third longer than the thorax, the punctures as close but finer, coriaceous. Abdomen coriaceous, very sparingly, obsoletely punctured.

Toeloengagoeng (*C. J. Louwerens*). Unique.

Trogophloeus (Boopinus) javanus sp. n.

Of the same size build and colour as *indicus* Kr., the antennae similar, the puncturation of the head scarcely differing, that of the thorax not so fine, whilst the elytra are obviously more coarsely closely and rugosely punctured, the abdomen more strongly coriaceous.

Toeloengagoeng (*Louwerens*). Unique.

Stenus (s. str.) **louwerensi** sp. n.

Moderately shining, black. Abdomen with the first four visible segments each with distinct median basal keel. Antennae black. Palpi yellow, the 3rd joint black. Femora black, the extreme base reddish-yellow, tibiae pitchy, anterior tarsi with the 1st, middle and posterior with the first three joints more or less yellow, the rest infuscate. Length 3 mm.

Very near *proditor* Er. but rather narrower, the antennae short and similarly constructed, rather more shining, the abdomen less parallel, narrowed from base to apex. Head as broad as the elytra at the base, more narrowly bisulcate, more closely punctured than in *proditor*, thorax formed as in that species but without trace of a median sulcus, the puncturation towards the sides somewhat transversely confluent, otherwise very similar to *proditor*. Elytra as long as the thorax, the punctures a little larger than in *proditor* and somewhat rugose. Abdomen as closely but more coarsely punctured than in *proditor* especially on the penultimate segment.

♂: unknown.

E. Java: Res. Kediri; Bojolangoe, Bandoeng, Ngoenoet.

Oedichirus excellens Cam. **nigripennis** ab. n.

Differs from the type form in the uniformly black elytra.

Toeloengagoeng (*Louwerens*).

Astenus gracilentus Fauv. **javanus** ab. n.

Differs from the type form in the uniformly coloured abdomen and in some examples with the black spot on the elytra absent.

Toeloengagoeng (*Louwerens*).

Dolicaon indicum javanum subsp. n.

Differs from the type form in the narrower build, distinctly coarser puncturation of the head and thorax and the less closely punctured abdomen. Length 7 mm.

Toeloengagoeng (*Louwerens*). Also in Celebes and the Malay Peninsula.

Ontholestes louwerensi sp. n.

Very similar to *purpuripennis* Bernh., of the same build and coloration of the body, but with the anterior and middle femora more extensively black and at once distinguished by the pubescence of the 1st visible segment of the abdomen, which in *purpuripennis* covers the whole of the segment whilst in *louwerensi* it is less dense, more silvery and is interrupted on each side of the middle by a large black velvety spot, the pubescence at the sides of the segments and at the base of the 5th is also more silvery. The eyes are a little smaller, the sculpture of the head and thorax similar in character but finer than in that species. Length 9·5–10 mm.

E. Java: Toempoek Bij; Popoh, Zuider Geb (*Louwerens*).

Zyras (Rhynchodonia) soror sp. n.

♂. Head dull, black, thorax dark reddish-brown, shining; elytra and abdomen shining, black. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 9 mm.

Near *indorum* and *sulcicollis* Fauv. but differing from both in the colour and ♂ characters. Head narrower than the thorax, the eyes large, the post-ocular region very short, strongly

coriaceous and with a few small scattered punctures. Antennae short, the 2nd joint very small, 3rd and following strongly compressed, triangular, the penultimate as broad as long, 11th scarcely as long as the two preceding together. Thorax narrower than in *indorum*, a fifth broader than long, the sides rounded in front, sinuately retracted in the posterior half, along the middle narrowly but rather deeply sulcate, much more sparingly punctured than in *indorum*, towards the anterior angles and an irregular space towards the sides practically impunctate, the sulcus scarcely punctured; ground-sculpture absent. Elytra a good deal broader and a fifth longer than the thorax, closely, moderately coarsely punctured and without ground-sculpture. Abdomen finely coriaceous, the first four (visible) segments moderately closely punctured, the puncturation much more distinct on the first two, obsolete on the following. Fourth segment on each side with a strong backwardly directed spine, the posterior margin between broadly and slightly emarginate; 5th somewhat raised along the middle and with a tubercle at the middle of the posterior margin; 7th with a larger tubercle at the middle of the posterior region; 8th feebly, broadly emarginate on each side with a small blunt tooth, the upper surface with some small scattered granules.

♀ unknown.

E. Java : Sripit, Zuider Geb (*Louwerens*).

Zyras (Termitodonia subgen. n.) **flavus** sp. n.

Shining, yellow, the head sometimes reddish. Antennae and legs reddish-yellow. Length 5–5·5 mm.

At once recognised by the colour and the almost glabrous and impunctate surface, the laterally compressed middle and posterior tibiae, etc. Head nearly as broad as the thorax, the eyes large occupying practically the whole side, the temples not bordered below, the base obliquely truncate to the stout neck, before the eyes produced, the labrum feebly, broadly emarginate, practically impunctate and glabrous but with a scarcely visible wavy ground-sculpture. Antennae rather slender, the 1st joint considerably thickened at the apex, 2nd about half as long as the 3rd, this clavate, the following slightly laterally compressed, triangular, scarcely longer than broad, 11th narrow and elongate, fully as long as the two preceding together. Thorax slightly transverse, the sides gently rounded, more retracted behind, all the angles rounded, in the ♂ somewhat broadly but slightly flattened along the middle and on each side with a row of about six very fine punctures each furnished with a fine short erect seta, towards the sides with a few others, in the ♀ without impression or punctures; ground-sculpture absent. Elytra broader and a little shorter than the thorax, a good deal widened behind; winged, in the ♂ with a few fine setiferous punctures as on the thorax, otherwise without sculpture, in the ♀ without sculpture or setae. Abdomen with the side margins strongly raised, parallel to before the apex where it is a little narrowed, with a few small setiferous punctures, in the ♀ scaphoidal more narrowed behind and except for a few extremely fine punctures along the posterior margins of the segments, practically impunctate. Middle and posterior tibiae laterally compressed.

♂. 3rd dorsal segment with a tubercle at the middle of the posterior margin: 8th broadly rounded behind.

♀. 8th dorsal segment broadly rounded, sometimes with trace of a median keel.

For this species, which differs from all forms of *Zyras* known to me, I propose the subgeneric name of *Termitodonia* subgen. n. *Genotype*: **Z.** (*T.*) *flavus* sp. n.

Toeloengagoeng. In Termites nest. (*Louwerens.*)